

**Acanthis linaria* (*linaria*?). REDPOLL.— Mr. Saunders reports having seen a small flock of Redpolls in West Short Pine Hills on November 6.

**Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*. SNOW BUNTING.— Flocks were seen by Mr. Saunders during the last half of November and the first half of December, the time that he spent in this region.

**Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*. LAPLAND LONGSPUR.— Reported by Saunders to have been abundant during his stays.

**Spizella monticola ochracea*. WESTERN TREE SPARROW.— Common in the Short Pine Hills in December (Saunders).

**Passerina cyanea*. INDIGO BUNTING.— One seen in Slim Buttes, June 12, 1911.

Piranga ludoviciana. WESTERN TANAGER.— One of the most conspicuous of the birds in the Short and Long Pine Hills at the middle of June. Two nests found.

Bombycilla garrula. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.— Reported by several to have been in 1910-1911 one of the most numerous of the winter birds of the pines.

Seiurus aurocapillus. OVENBIRD.— Nested abundantly in the Short Pines in 1911.

**Setophaga ruticilla*. REDSTART.— Several pairs nested in the Slim Buttes in 1911.

**Sitta carolinensis aculeata*. SLENDER-BILLED NUTHATCH.— Seen November 8 in the East Short Pine Hills by Mr. Saunders.

**Planesticus migratorius propinquus*. WESTERN ROBIN.— More abundant in 1911 in the pines than was the Eastern Robin.—STEPHEN SARGENT VISHER, *Vermillion, S. D.*

Notes from West Virginia. *Empidonax trailli alnorum*.— From August 5 to 11, 1909, I spent several days with a collecting party in the Cranberry Glades, Pocahontas County, West Virginia. Many northern species of plants, mammals, and birds were found there. Among these were Alder Flycatchers in considerable numbers. Three specimens were taken, all of which were young birds. One of these young birds was fed by an adult just a moment before it was shot. Very frequently during my stay in this region one or two adults accompanied by three or four young were seen. They were most common in the alder thickets about the edges of the glades.

Peucæa æstivalis bachmani.— My first record of the occurrence of Bachman's Sparrow in West Virginia was made in Wood County in late summer, 1903. Since then it has become quite common in the central and northern parts of the State. Many were observed at Waverly, Wood County, from 1903 to 1907. In certain old fields, near the edge of the woods, the males might be heard in song almost any day from April 25, when they first appeared, till midsummer, when the song period seemed to cease. More recent records have been made as follows:—

Morgantown, observed in spring and summer, 1909-1911.

Weston, quite common for past four years.

French Creek, quite common in spring and summer during the past five years. At least four pairs seem to have nested on a little farm of about one hundred acres during the summer of 1910. The sweet song of this bird might be heard coming from many directions on any morning in spring or early summer. On May 1, 1911, a male was taken at French Creek. It was singing when shot, and had been singing near the same place for about two hours. This specimen was identified by W. E. Clyde Todd of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, and the skin is now in my possession.

Melospiza georgiana.—Quite common in the Cranberry Glades, Pocahontas County, in August, 1909. Old birds were observed with young just from the nest.—EARLE A. BROOKS, *Weston, W. Va.*

New Records from Arkansas.—During December of 1910 Mr. Logan Evans of Wilsey, Kansas, spent a few days in Mena, Arkansas, and while there collected and made up a small series of bird skins. The species represented are mainly those commonly found in that region in winter but I note one specimen of *Spinus p. pinus*, a female taken December 21, 1910, which is apparently the first record of this bird for the State, though it is undoubtedly a more or less irregular winter visitant. (cf. Howell, *Birds of Arkansas*, Bull. Biological Survey, No. 38, p. 61.) Other records of interest are a pair of *Dryobates borealis*, the female taken December 23 and the male December 26, 1910. These are to my knowledge the first noted from this locality.—ALEX WETMORE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Notes from the Magdalen Islands.—Spatula clypeata. SHOVELLER.—One shot at Grindstone Island by a native during the first week of September, 1906. It was examined by Mr. Stanley Cobb and myself but decomposition was too advanced to save the skin.

Limosa hæmastica. HUDSONIAN GODWIT.—On September 11, 1908, I took a female of this species on the North Beach (between Grindstone Island and Grosse Isle). The skin is in my collection. I have seen no others of this species during three trips to the Magdalen Islands.

Tringites subruficollis. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.—A male of this species was secured on September 13, 1908, by my companion Mr. J. R. Gilman, on the North Beach.

Micropalama himantopus. STILT SANDPIPER.—On September 24, 1908, a single Stilt Sandpiper lit within a few feet of the blind I was occupying while shooting shorebirds on Grindstone Island. I had an excellent opportunity to observe the bird but unfortunately failed to secure it. I am positive that this bird was *Micropalama himantopus*, for I was close enough to observe its most striking characteristics. This is the latest date for the latitude that I am able to find.—WINTHROP S. BROOKS, *Millon, Mass.*